

other places, and that the *tso-ch'êng* of his ' [moving] Secretariat ' Hu-la-ch'u (*Qulaču?; cf. YS, 133, 3 b-4 a) and P'u Shou-kêng and the *ts'an-chêng* Kuan Ju-tê should have a ' detailed [moving] Secretariat ' (*fên-shêng*) at Ch'üan-chou. » Chiang-huai was the name of the « moving Grand Secretariat » established at Yang-chou, which was transferred to Hang-chou in 1284, and then named the *hsing-shêng* of Chiang-chê. It went back to Yang-chou in 1286, and was again called the *hsing-shêng* of Chiang-huai in 1287. In 1289, it was moved for the second time to Hang-chou (YS, 15, 7 a), and in 1291 received again the name of *hsing-shêng* of Chiang-chê which it retained till the end of the dynasty (see also « Yangiu » and « Quinsai »); cf. WANG Hui-tsu², 26, 5 b.

16. (YS, 13, 5 b) : « The 22nd *chih-yüan* year, the first month, . . . on [the day] *i-wei* (February 27, 1285), Lu Shih-yung asked to abolish the ' moving Grand Secretariat ' of Fu-chien and to establish a *hsüan-wei-ssü* which would be in the dependence of the ' moving Grand Secretariat ' of Chiang-hsi. » According to the geographical section translated above, the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chou was suppressed in 1285, and merged with Hang-chou; WANG Hui-tsu², 26, 7 a, is of opinion that Hang-chou is an error for Chiang-hsi.

17. (YS, 15, 6 b and 7 a) : The « moving [Grand] Secretariat » of Fu-chien is mentioned twice, for the dates of February 11, and March 6, 1289. Consequently, it must have been re-established between 1285 and 1289; but the various sections of the YS say nothing of it (cf. WANG Hui-tsu², 26, 7 a). According to a quotation from the 三山續志 *San-shan hsü-chih* of 1328 in ch. I of the *Pa-Min t'ung-chih*, the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien was re-established in 1286 (cf. KUWABARA, in *Mem. of the . . . Toyo Bunko*, VII [1935], 92).

18. (YS, 16, 6 a) : « In the 28th *chih-yüan* year, the second month, . . . on [the day] *kuei-yu* (March 6, 1291), the ' moving (Grand) Secretariat ' of Fu-chien was changed to a *hsüan-wei-ssü*, in the dependence of Chiang-hsi. » This is confirmed by the *San-shan hsü-chih* (cf. KUWABARA, *ibid.*).

19. (YS, 17, 2 a) : « In the 29th *chih-yüan* year, . . . the second month, . . . on [the day] *i-hai* (March 2, 1292), . . . the *ch'üan-fu t'ai-ching* I-hei-mi-shih (Yïymiš), the myriarch of the ancient army of Têng-chou, Shih Pi (cf. YS, 162, 4 b-6 a), and the *yu-ch'êng* of the ' moving [Grand] Secretariat ' of Fu-chien, Kao Hsing (cf. YS, 162, 6 a-7 b), were all named *p'ing-chang chêng-shih* of the ' moving Grand Secretariat ' of Fu-chien, [and ordered] to lead troops to punish Chao-wa (Java) . . . » Kao Hsing's biography confirms that the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien was re-established in 1292. It was an emergency measure, explained by the fact that the Chinese armada sent against Java started from Fu-chien.

20. (YS, 19, 4 b) : « In the 1st *ta-tê* year, . . . the second month, . . . on [the day] *chi-wei* (March 20, 1297), the ' [moving Grand] Secretariat ' of Fu-chien was changed to the ' moving Grand Secretariat ' of Fu-chien, P'ing-hai and other places, and its seat was transferred to Ch'üan-chou. The *p'ing-chang chêng-shih* Kao Hsing said that Ch'üan-chou was not far from Liu-ch'iu, and that either by summoning [the Liu-ch'iu people], or by going [to them], it was easy [from there] to win their affection. That is why the seat was changed. »

21. (YS, 20, 1 b) : « In the 3rd *ta-tê* year, . . . the second month, . . . on [the day] *ting-ssü* (March 8, 1299), . . . the ' moving Grand Secretariats ' of Ssü-ch'uan and of Fu-chien were abolished . . . » From the biography of K'o-li-chi-ssü (Giwargis, George) in YS, 134, 9 a, it appears that Fu-chien was at that time made a dependency of Chiang-chê, that is of Hang-chou